

THE HUMMING BIRD

—BY—

E. R. KROEGER



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SKETCH, FINGERING, PEDALING, AND
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THE HUMMING BIRD

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—ERNEST R. KROEGER.

Born at St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 1862.



R. KROEGER was born August 10, 1862, in Saint Louis, Mo., where he now resides. His musical abilities were discovered during early childhood, and he began his studies at the age of five. His instructors were his father, Egmont Froehlich, Waldemar Malmene and Charles Kunkel, in piano; W. Malmene, W. Goldner and P. G. Anton, in harmony, counterpoint and composition; E. Spiering, in violin; L. Mayer, in instrumentation.

At the age of twenty-three he entered upon his career as a musician. Since that time he has been constantly before the public as composer, pianist, organist, teacher, conductor, editor, lecturer, and writer upon musical topics. He has been President of the Music Teachers' National Association, and President of the Missouri Music Teachers' Association. He was appointed "Master of Programs" on the Bureau of Music at the Saint Louis World's Fair, and for his work there, was elected an Officer of the French Academy. He was also recently elected a member of the National Institute of Arts & Letters.

Mr. Kroeger is a Member of the Board of Examiners of the "Progressive Series" published by the Art Publication Society, of Saint Louis; Director of the College of Music at Forest Park University, and Director of the Kroeger School of Music, both of Saint Louis. He is also organist of the Church of the Messiah in the same city.

In 1906 Mr. Kroeger was adjudicator of the Welsh Eisteddfod at Canton, Ohio, and Chairman of the Judges at the Eisteddfod at San Francisco, in 1915. He conducted the instrumental course in music at the Summer Session of the University of California, in 1915, and has been engaged to do similar work at Cornell University during the summer of 1916.

He is one of the Founder Members of the American Guild of Organists. For ten years he was conductor of the Morning Choral (Ladies) Club, and was also conductor of the Amphion (Male Chorus) Club, both of Saint Louis.

Mr. Kroeger's compositions have been extensively published in the United States and Europe, and have been considered typical of some of the best work done by American composers, and are frequently found on programs. For many years his piano recitals have been prominent among the season's musical attractions, and at these recitals he has played over seven hundred compositions from memory.

THE POETIC IDEA. Quite a number of composers have named their compositions after the different species of birds; Liszt's "Nightingale"; Schumann's, "The Bird as Prophet;" Saint-Saens, "The Swan," and others.

Mr. Kroeger has given a good imitation of "The Humming Bird." It is quite characteristic, and one can imagine the light winged bird, flying rapidly, producing a humming sound, as it lights here and there, sipping sweets from the fragrant flowers.

This composition is original in both form and contents. The varied harmonies are well contrasted, while the transition from A flat major to E major is both agreeable and interesting.

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The student will be well repaid by learning this piece from memory and adding it to his repertoire.

FORM-ANALYSIS. There are two Divisions to this work, and it is in the simple or composite song form.

FIRST DIVISION. (First part; 8 measures.
(Second part; 24 measures.

SECOND DIVISION. (First part; 8 measures.
(Second part; 8 measures.
(Third part; 8 measures like the First part.

THIRD DIVISION. (The entire First Division with a Coda of 8 measures.

TEMPO. The tempo is marked allegro $\text{♩}=96$, which is a rapid movement, ninety-six half notes to one beat of the metronome. This being but two accents in each measure, falling on the first and third beats. While marked 4/4, it is really in 2/2 time; however, it is better to count the four at first until the desired speed is attained. In the second part the term "un poco meno mosso" is used, which means, that this is not to be played so fast, as the preceding movement. Tempo Primo is to return to the original tempo. There are no "ritards" introduced, so the piece moves along at a steady pace, the ending being as fast as any of the other measures.

TECHNIC. There are no ornaments in this composition, so one should observe the slurs, and general figuration of the runs and chords. The first division is in the style of an Etude, and is excellent practice, the difficulties to be overcome are those of finger dexterity and evenness of tone-quality. In the second division a melody is to be sung, and its form is determined by the slurs. Each slur represents a sentence, so raise the hand at the beginning of each one, and then take the hands from the keys at the end, making a slight pause between them. Observe the Double Sharps, and Accidentals closely.

TOUCH. A light leggerio touch should be used in the scale passages. Touch by stroke in the Chords, and a good sustained legato in the melody.

PEDALS. The Pedals have been carefully marked by the author. In the softer (dolce) passages the soft Pedal may be used to advantage.

MEMORIZING. Note the Form-Analysis closely, and there will be no trouble in memorizing this composition.

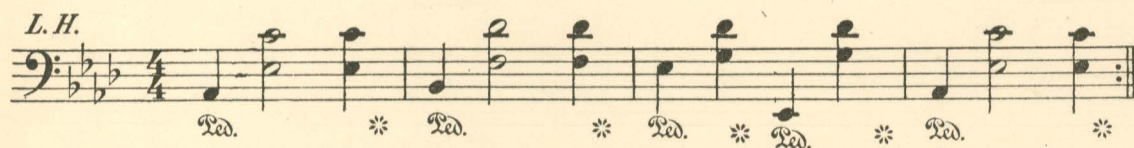
SUGGESTIONS. One should be careful not to make this delightful piece too mechanical; avoid playing it too fast, so that the runs become blurred, and the beauties in the Melody become lost. It has a sub-title, "Impromptu," which allows the performer considerable latitude in the interpretation. Spontaneity and freshness, with clearness, will best represent the composer, as these are the qualifications to be desired.

TECHNIC TO
"THE HUMMING BIRD"

E. R. KROEGER.



Practice both legato and staccato.



THE HUMMING BIRD

3

IMPROMPTU
for the pianoforte.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 96$.

E. R. KROEGER.

mf legato sempre

cresc.

dim.

mp

mf

Ped. *

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First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1. The bass clef staff contains chords and single notes. The system is divided into four measures. Below the bass staff, the first measure is marked 'Ped.' and the others with an asterisk (*).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains chords and single notes. The system is divided into four measures. Below the bass staff, the first measure is marked 'Ped.' and the others with an asterisk (*). The fourth measure is marked 'sf'.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains chords and single notes. The system is divided into four measures. Below the bass staff, the first measure is marked 'mf' and the others with an asterisk (*). The fourth measure is marked 'Ped.'

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains chords and single notes. The system is divided into four measures. Below the bass staff, the first measure is marked 'dim.' and the others with an asterisk (*). The fourth measure is marked 'pp'.

The Humming Bird 5.

un poco meno mosso.

5

p cantabile.

mp dolce.

Tempo primo.

6

6

mf legato sempre

And.

[illegible]

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The score is written for voice and piano. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The piano part includes a variety of chords and single notes, with some measures featuring a 5/4 time signature change. The score is marked with "mp" (mezzo-piano) and includes a "Red." (Reduction) section at the bottom.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a single bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass line consists of simple chords and single notes. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a vocal line and a bass line. The first measure is marked with a "Red." and a star. The second measure is marked with a "Red." and a star. The third measure is marked with a "Red." and a star. The fourth measure is marked with a "Red." and a star. The score is written on a single page with a decorative border.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line and a basso continuo line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the basso continuo is written on a bass clef staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The basso continuo consists of a series of chords, some of which are marked with "Ped." (pedal) and asterisks (*). The score is divided into four measures, each containing a measure of the melody and a measure of the basso continuo. The first measure of the melody is marked with a "1" above the first note. The second measure is marked with a "2" above the first note. The third measure is marked with a "3" above the first note. The fourth measure is marked with a "4" above the first note. The basso continuo is marked with "Ped." and asterisks in the first, third, and fourth measures.

A musical score for a piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a series of chords and single notes. The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a series of notes and rests. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The second system contains the next two measures. The piece is in 2/4 time and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The piece is in common time (C). The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a series of chords and single notes. The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a series of notes and rests. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The second system contains the next two measures. The piece is in 2/4 time and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The piece is in common time (C). The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a series of chords and single notes. The voice part is in the upper register, featuring a series of notes and rests. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the piece. The second system contains the next two measures. The piece is in 2/4 time and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The piece is in common time (C).

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score consists of two systems. The first system has a vocal line with lyrics "The Rose Tree" and a piano accompaniment. The second system has a vocal line with lyrics "The Rose Tree" and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a prominent bass line with a "Ped." (pedal) marking. The score is written on a single page.

[illegible]

The musical score for "The Bird Song" is written for piano. It features a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a bass line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes a treble staff with a melody and a bass staff with a bass line. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The score includes fingerings, slurs, and a "Ped." marking.

The musical score for 'The Bird Song' is presented in a single system with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The melody in the treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes G2, A2, and B2. The piece is marked with various fingerings and includes a repeat sign at the end.

RECITATION QUESTIONS ON THE HUMMING BIRD

1. —When and where was Mr. Kroeger born?

Ans.

2. —Write a short account of the Poetic idea.

Ans.

3. —Write out the Form-Analysis.

Ans.

4. —What is the tempo marked?

Ans.

5. —How many accents are there in each measure?

Ans.

6. —What does Tempo Primo mean?

Ans.

7. —What touch is to be used?

Ans.

8. —How should the pedals be used?

Ans.

9. —How should this piece be played to get the composer's thought?

Ans.

10. —Name some of his most important works.

Ans.

11. —What is the general opinion in regard to the work.

Ans.

12. —Name some of his orchestral works.

Ans.

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